

# 九年级英语

## 注意事项:

1. 本试卷分试题卷和答题卡两部分, 试题卷共 8 页, 六个大题, 满分 120 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 试题卷上不要答题, 选择题请用 2B 铅笔按要求涂在答题卡指定位置, 非选择题请用 0.5 毫米黑色签字水笔直接把答案写在答题卡上。答在试题卷上的答案无效。
3. 答题前, 考生务必将本人姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡第一面的指定位置上。

## 一、听力理解(20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳答案, 并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。每段对话读两遍。

1. What is the population of Canada?  
A. 1.1 billion.                      B. 1.3 billion.                      C. 36 million.
2. How will the two speakers help the people in need?  
A. They will buy them clothes and food.  
B. They will help them find jobs.  
C. They will build houses for them.
3. What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. Homeless children.              B. Left - behind children.              C. Disable children.
4. How many problems may cars cause?  
A. Two.                                  B. Three.                                  C. Four.
5. Where will the two speakers have lunch?  
A. In the open air.                      B. On the beach.                      C. At a restaurant.

第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案, 并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. What was Sophia like?  
A. Tall and quiet.                      B. Tall and pretty.                      C. Short and quiet.
7. Where does Paul want to go?  
A. China.                                  B. France.                                  C. England.



听下面一段对话,回答第8至第9两个小题。

8. What is Miss Green going to do with her car?

A. Sell it.

B. Use it every day.

C. Lend it to her friend.

9. Why doesn't Miss Green often use her car?

A. Because she wants to buy a new car.

B. Because her car is often broken on her way to work.

C. Because she can save money and protect the environment.

听下面一段独白,回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. What class is Linda in?

A. Class 2.

B. Class 4.

C. Class 6.

11. Where is Dave from?

A. England.

B. The US.

C. Thailand.

12. What should we save according to Jenny?

A. Paper.

B. Water.

C. Electricity.

听下面一段对话,回答第13至第15三个小题。

13. Why can't Kitty study at home?

A. Because she gets home too late.

B. Because her neighbor is too noisy.

C. Because she can't stand her father.

14. What is Bob's advice to Kitty?

A. To study longer at school.

B. To study together at Kitty's home.

C. To talk to her neighbor.

15. How does Bob go home after school?

A. By bus.

B. On foot.

C. By car.

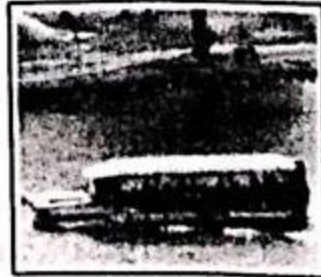
第三节 听下面一篇短文。根据短文内容,按照你所听到内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序,并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。短文读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E

16.      17.      18.      19.      20.



(A)

Annalst. Theresa Charch yard sale

**YARD SALE**

July 17 & 18, 2019

ITEMS NEEDED



Collections start

on July 1

Deadline

July 13 (no items will be accepted after this date)

Do you have books, lamps, toys, records, DVDs, holiday decorations, jewelry(珠宝) or any other items just collecting dust?

Time to clean out the room and bring your items to Parish Hall.

All electronic items must be in working order.

No clothing, computers, TVs, or encyclopedias(百科全书) accepted.

Those with questions  
or offering to help can  
call Jane Cameron  
at (401) 1234-12345.



根据材料内容,选择最佳答案,并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

21. When does the item collection end?

- A. On July 1.      B. On July 13.      C. On July 17.      D. On July 18.

22. Which of the following items will NOT be accepted?

- A. TVs.      B. DVDs.      C. Books.      D. Jewelry.

23. If you want to donate(捐赠) electronic items, they must be ////.

- A. new      B. cleaned      C. usable      D. second - hand

24. If you want to be a volunteer at the yard sale, you can ////.

- A. visit Jane Cameron's website      B. donate as many items as you can  
C. write an email to Jane Cameron      D. call Jane Cameron at (401)1234 -12345

25. Where can you read this text?

- A. In a dictionary.      B. In a fashion magazine.  
C. In a newspaper.      D. In a telephone book.

(B)

A girl named Zhao Guoguo grows up in the Netherlands. And now she is looking for her birth parents, in Zunyi, southwest China's Guizhou Province. She was born on Sept 6, 1993. She lived at the social welfare home (社会福利院) in Zunyi City until September 1995, before being adopted(收养) by a family in the Netherlands.

A person surnamed Zhou picked up a crying baby at the gate of the people's court of Zunyi on the



morning of Sept 8, 1993. He sent the baby to the hospital for a health check and feeding, and reported it to the police office. Then the baby was sent to the social welfare home at the Honghuagang district and named Zhao Guoguo in the end.

According to Zhao, she was possibly born downtown, near the welfare home. "A nurse took very good care of me at the welfare home," Zhao said. She and her foster parents found the nurse in 2004, but they didn't leave a way to contact (联系) each other, except a photo. Now she lives with her foster parents, working as a cook in a restaurant.

Since last October, Zhao has tried to find her birth parents using Weibo, but making little progress because of the time zone differences and the language.

根据材料内容,选择最佳答案,并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

26. How old was Zhao Guoguo when she left the social welfare home in Zunyi City?

- A. One year old.
- B. Two years old.
- C. Three years old.
- D. Four years old.

27. Which of the following is the TRUE order?

- ① It was reported to the police office.
- ② The baby was named Zhao Guoguo.
- ③ The baby was sent to the social welfare home.
- ④ A baby was crying at the gate of the people's court of Zunyi.
- ⑤ The baby was sent to the hospital for a health check and feeding.

- A. ①②③④⑤
- B. ④⑤①③②
- C. ④⑤③②①
- D. ②③①④⑤

28. What's the meaning of the underlined phrase "foster parents"?

- A. 养父母
- B. 亲生父母
- C. 孝敬父母
- D. 感恩父母

29. What does Zhao Guoguo do?

- A. A doctor.
- B. A nurse.
- C. A cook.
- D. A teacher.

30. Why does Zhao Guoguo make little progress in finding her birth parents?

- A. Because her birth parents live far away from her.
- B. Because her birth parents don't want to meet her.
- C. Because it is very difficult to find her birth parents by Weibo.
- D. Because the time zones are different and there are language difficulties.

(C)

Solar energy and wind energy will never run out, so we call them renewable resources. What's more, these renewable resources are clean. They will cause no pollution. Pollution problems are very serious these years in China. China has taken many kinds of measures to deal with the pollution. Using clean energy is an important one. Now the government is doing the best to deepen its green electricity



supply system. Wind and solar power are used more and more widely throughout the country.

Lian Weiliang, vice director of the National Development and Reform Commission(国家发改委副主任), said the country would select(挑选) a few places as examples for carrying out the reform of its electricity system and improve the use of wind and solar. "Although the electricity coming from wind and solar has grown rapidly, we still need some reform measures to make the clean energy to be used more effectively," Lian told a press conference(记者招待会) in Beijing.

China will gradually improve the share of clean energy in its energy mix to optimize(优化) the energy structure and control pollution. By 2030, the use of clean energy will increase to about 20 percent among the total use of energy.

根据材料内容,选择最佳答案,并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

31. What does the underlined "them" refer to in the passage?

- A. The sun and the wind.
- B. The electricity.
- C. The renewable resources.
- D. The sun energy and the wind energy.

32. How does China deal with pollution?

- A. It has taken lots of kinds of measures.
- B. Using clean energy is an important measure.
- C. Both A and B.
- D. It is not mentioned in the passage.

33. Who is Lian Weiliang?

- A. An expert.
- B. An official.
- C. A scientist.
- D. A speaker.

34. According to Lian, what does the government still need to do?

- A. Use the clean energy more effectively.
- B. Use more solar and wind energy.
- C. Deal with the pollution.
- D. Use the clean energy more and more widely.

35. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. Clean energy will be used up by the year of 2030.
- B. Solar energy and wind energy will never run out.
- C. China is doing its best to deepen clean energy supply system.
- D. The electricity coming from wind and solar has grown rapidly.

(D)

You have lots of things you'd like to do. But sometimes it's hard to get to the finish line - just like your goal. How can you break your bad habits and develop good ones? 36 Here are a few opinions we often get from kids, followed by ideas that might help.

I can't get away from screens.

37 If you usually spend time lying on the sofa and watching TV programs or a video when you're bored, go somewhere else instead. Take a book to your room or your violin to the backyard. Or ask if you can help cook in the kitchen.



Start with "showing up". Then take one small step or do one small task, followed by another and another. For example, how do I practice the piano? First sit at it. Then play one note at a time. Starting with a super-simple step often helps. Why? It's easy, quick, and gets you in action. 39

I have no time.

Take a look at the choices you make about how you spend time. Do those choices show what's important to you? Can you spare 10 minutes a day to work on a goal? Let's suppose you want to be a singer. 40 Talk with a parent about why your goal counts. Discuss whether you can let go of something less important to free up time to get it.

根据材料内容,从所给的 A-E 五个选项中,选出能填入空缺处的最佳答案,使短文通顺、内容完整,并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

- A. Then keep taking steps.

B. I can't start such a huge goal.

C. And how can you try to reach your goals?

D. To change a habit, try changing where you spend your time.

E. Is it more important to practice singing than play video games?

### 三、完形填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

先通读短文,掌握其大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案,并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

I still remember that day. I was waiting to get some 41 for shopping in a bank. Among the crowd, I noticed a little boy carrying some sunglasses in one hand and a big bag in 42.

The boy was about 10 years old. He was walking around the people inside the 43 and asked them to buy his sunglasses. But 44 would buy any from him. He tried from one person to another. From the look on his face, I knew he would not 45 anyway.

Now, I decided to have a 46 with him. I went up and asked, "Do you go to school?" He nodded his head. Then I continued, "Why do you 47 sunglasses?" He said nothing. I gave him \$20 and said that I was not in 48 of the sunglasses but he could keep the money. To my 49, his face changed a lot, which is still in my memory today. I didn't know 50 to say next. Then he replied, "Either you buy sunglasses or you 51 back the money. I don't need your pity." I felt very 52 for what I did, and I told him that I would buy two pairs.

I took these sunglasses home and kept 53 myself, "Did such a young boy need to do it for his self-respect(自尊)?" He could 54 take the \$20 and left. But he chose to sell his sunglasses and get the money not because of others' 55. I will remember this lesson forever.



- |                 |              |              |                |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. bags     | B. money     | C. books     | D. information |
| 42. A. another  | B. others    | C. the other | D. the others  |
| 43. A. shop     | B. bank      | C. hotel     | D. school      |
| 44. A. nobody   | B. somebody  | C. everybody | D. anybody     |
| 45. A. give out | B. give away | C. give back | D. give up     |
| 46. A. talk     | B. quarrel   | C. walk      | D. trade       |
| 47. A. send     | B. sell      | C. buy       | D. give        |
| 48. A. danger   | B. time      | C. need      | D. trouble     |
| 49. A. joy      | B. fear      | C. surprise  | D. horror      |
| 50. A. how      | B. when      | C. where     | D. what        |
| 51. A. take     | B. give      | C. pay       | D. send        |
| 52. A. worried  | B. happy     | C. excited   | D. sorry       |
| 53. A. telling  | B. answering | C. asking    | D. watching    |
| 54. A. easily   | B. proudly   | C. sadly     | D. hardly      |
| 55. A. joke     | B. pity      | C. advice    | D. decision    |

#### 四、语篇填空(15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

第一节 阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空,使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词,每词限用一次。并将答案填写在答题卡相应题号后的横线上。

~~it~~, ~~but~~, ~~want~~, ~~change~~, ~~daughter~~, ~~after~~, ~~problem~~, ~~hard~~, ~~three~~, ~~go~~

A girl went to her father and told him that her life was too hard. She said she simply couldn't live through all the difficulties anymore. She just 56 to give up.

Her father said, "I think I know how I can help you. Follow me." They 57 into the kitchen. Her father put a potato, an egg, and some coffee beans into 58 different pots of water. Then, he started to boil the water on the stove.

59 some time, he turned the stove off and took out the potato, the egg and the beans. He then showed each of them to his 60.

"Look. The potato was hard before I boiled it, but now, 61 is soft and weak. The egg was fragile(易碎的) until I put it in the water. Now, it is 62 inside. But the coffee beans were different. When they met the boiling water, they 63 and became delicious coffee."

Life brings 64 to us all. The potato, egg and coffee beans were all met with the same problem. 65 they each responded(反应) in their own way. It's up to you to take the difficulties you face and find something good in them.



第二节 阅读短文,根据语篇要求填空,使短文通顺、意思完整,每空限填一词。

New rules make school better

In the photo, a girl at Xiaoyaojin Primary School in Hefei, Anhui province wears 66 beautiful hat to welcome the start of the fall semester(学期).

The new semester brings new changes. New rules are coming out 67 reduce pressure on China's primary and middle school students. The good news for many students is that there 68 be fewer exams! Junior school students will have midterms 69 final exams, but no weekly or monthly tests. Also, a new after-school service will allow kids to wait 70 their parents to finish work. Their parents can then pick them up from school.

五、补全对话(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景,在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子,使对话的意思连贯、完整,并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

A: Hello, Wang Hong! Long time no see. 71 ?

B: I have been on vacation in Chongqing.

A: 72 ?

B: I went there by train. The high-speed train ran very fast.

A: How long did it take you to get there?

B: 73 . It used to take over five hours.

A: New technology makes our life easier. What a happy life we are living!

B: 74 . But in some poor areas, many people are still living a hard life.

A: Yes. What can we do to help them?

B: 75 ?

A: Sounds great! But how can we do that?

B: I have no good idea. Let's find our teacher for help.

六、书面表达(20 分)

每个人都生活在一个特定的环境。请以“**What I like about where I live**”为题,并根据以下要点和要求用英语写一篇短文,描述你生活的环境。

1. 要点: 1) 你生活在什么样的环境;

2) 你喜欢这个环境的什么;

3) 你对这个环境有何期望。

2. 要求: 1) 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称;

2) 词数 100 个左右。

What I like about where I live